## **Supplementary Information**

Tree height and leaf drought tolerance traits shape growth responses across droughts in a temperate broadleaf forest

Ian R. McGregor, Ryan Helcoski, Norbert Kunert, Alan J. Tepley, Erika B. Gonzalez-Akre, Valentine Herrmann, Joseph Zailaa, Atticus E.L. Stovall, Norman A. Bourg, William J. McShea, Neil Pederson, Lawren Sack, Kristina J. Anderson-Teixeira

Table S1. Monthly Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), and its rank among all years

## List of Tables

1

	between 1950 and 2009 (driest=1), for focal droughts	2
2	Table S2. Species-specific bark thickness regression equations	3
3	Table S3. Species-specific height regression equations	4
4	Table S4. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resistance, where $Rt$ is used as	
	the response variable	5
5	Table S5. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resistance, where $Rt_{ARIMA}$ is	
	used as the response variable	6
6	Table S6. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought recovery $(Rc)$	7
7	Table S7. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resilience $(Rs)$	8
8	Table S8. Summary of top full models for each drought instance, where $Rt$ is used as the	
	response variable	9
9	Table S9. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where $Rt_{ARIMA}$ is used as the	
	response variable	10
10	Table S10. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where $Rc$ is used as the response	
	variable	11
11	Table S11. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where $Rs$ is used as the response	
	variable	12
List	of Figures	
	<u> </u>	
1	Figure S1. Time series of Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) foreach focal	1.0
0	drought year ± 2 years	13
2	Figure S2. Map of ForestGEO plot showing topographic wetness index and loca-	1.1
0	tion of cored trees. Scale units are in meters	14
3	Figure S3. Distribution of reconstructed tree heights across drought years	15
4	Figure S4. Distribution of independent variables by species. Species that are assigned	
	the same letter are not significantly different from each other with regard to the tested variable.	16
5	Figure S5. Comparison of $Rt$ and $Rt_{ARIMA}$ results, with residuals, for each drought	
	scenario	17
6	Figure S6. Drought recovery, Rc, across species for the three focal droughts	18
7	Figure S7. Drought recovery, Rc, across species for the three focal droughts	19
Anner	ndix S1. Further Package Citations	

Table S1. Monthly Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), and its rank among all years between 1950 and 2009 (driest=1), for focal droughts.

year	month	PDSI	rank
1966	May	-2.98	2
	June	-3.40	2
	July	-4.08	2
	August	-4.82	1
1977	May	-2.96	3
	June	-3.28	3
	July	-3.61	3
	August	-3.68	3
1999	May	-3.63	1
	June	-4.21	1
	July	-4.53	1
	August	-4.64	2

Table S2. Species-specific bark thickness regression equations  ${\cal S}$ 

Species	Equations	$R^2$
Carya cordiformis	ln[B] = -1.56 + 0.416*ln[DBH]	0.226
Carya glabra	ln[B] = -0.393 + 0.268*ln[DBH]	0.040
Carya ovalis	ln[B] = -2.18 + 0.651*ln[DBH]	0.389
Carya tomentosa	$\ln[B] = -0.477 + 0.301 \cdot \ln[DBH]$	0.297
Fagus grandifolia	$\ln[B] = 1 * \ln[DBH]$	
Fraxinus americana	$\ln[B] = 0.418 + 0.268 * \ln[DBH]$	0.256
Juglans nigra	ln[B] = 0.346 + 0.279*ln[DBH]	0.246
Liriodendron tulipifera	ln[B] = -1.14 + 0.463*ln[DBH]	0.545
Quercus alba	$\ln[B] = -2.09 + 0.637 \ln[DBH]$	0.603
Quercus prinus	$\ln[B] = -1.31 + 0.528 \ln[DBH]$	0.577
Quercus rubra	ln[B] = -0.593 + 0.292*ln[DBH]	0.087

Table S3. Species-specific height regression equations

Species	Equations	$R^2$
Carya cordiformis	ln[H] = 0.332 + 0.808*ln[DBH]	0.874
Carya glabra	ln[H] = 0.685 + 0.691*ln[DBH]	0.841
Carya ovalis	$\ln[H] = 0.533 + 0.741 \ln[DBH]$	0.924
Carya tomentosa	$\ln[H] = 0.726 + 0.713 \ln[DBH]$	0.897
Fagus grandifolia	$\ln[H] = 0.708 + 0.662 * \ln[DBH]$	0.857
Liriodendron tulipifera	ln[H] = 1.33 + 0.52*ln[DBH]	0.771
Quercus alba	ln[H] = 0.74 + 0.645*ln[DBH]	0.719
Quercus prinus	ln[H] = 0.41 + 0.757*ln[DBH]	0.886
Quercus rubra	$\ln[H] = 1.00 + 0.574 \ln[DBH]$	0.755
all	ln[H] = 0.839 + 0.642*ln[DBH]	0.857

Table S4. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resistance, where Rt is used as the response variable.

		all o	lroughts	1966		1977		1999	
variable	category	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients						
xylem porosity	R	-0.8	0.0630	2.29**	0.190	1.92	-0.152	3.36**	0.1500
	D/SR		0.0000		0.000		0.000		0.0000
PLA		6.7**	-0.0140	9.13**	-0.025	-0.32	-0.010	-0.95	-0.0070
LMA		-2.01	0.0002	-1.9	0.001	-1.68	-0.002	-2.03	0.0003
$\pi_{tlp}$		1.33	-0.1740	-1.65	-0.107	1.23	-0.245	-0.1	-0.1690
WD		-1.97	-0.0310	-1.26	-0.206	-1.44	-0.154	0.66	0.2720

<sup>\*\*</sup> $\Delta AICc > 2$ : variable considered significant as an individual predictor

Table S5. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resistance, where  $Rt_{ARIMA}$  is used as the response variable.

		all d	$_{ m lroughts}$		1966	1977		1999	
variable	category	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients
xylem porosity	R	-1.47	0.0420	0.95	0.1520	2.84**	-0.171	2.27**	0.155
	D/SR		0.0000		0.0000		0.000		0.000
PLA	•	4.48**	-0.0120	10.15**	-0.0240	-0.9	-0.008	-1.67	-0.005
LMA		-1.99	-0.0003	-2.02	0.0005	-0.42	-0.003	-1.9	0.001
$\pi_{tlp}$		0.42	-0.1510	-1.94	-0.0530	-0.53	-0.179	0.04	-0.200
WD		-1.94	-0.0390	-0.08	-0.3040	-1.57	-0.142	0.83	0.316

<sup>\*\*</sup> $\Delta AICc > 2$ : variable considered significant as an individual predictor

Table S6. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought recovery (Rc).

		all d	lroughts		1966		1977		1999
variable	category	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients	$\Delta AICc$	coefficients
xylem porosity	R	15.25**	-0.280	9.9**	-0.474	-1.67	-0.0370	17.06**	-0.3380
	D/SR		0.000		0.000		0.0000		0.0000
PLA	•	-1.98	0.002	-1.33	0.014	1.10	-0.0090	-2.03	0.0010
LMA		-1.35	-0.002	0.32	-0.008	-2.04	-0.0001	-2.03	-0.0005
$\pi_{tlp}$		-1.13	-0.149	-1.94	-0.101	1.08	-0.1630	-1.14	-0.2020
WD		-1.86	-0.088	-1.6	0.278	-1.68	-0.0980	-1.03	-0.2950

<sup>\*\*</sup>  $\Delta {\rm AICc} > 2$ : variable considered significant as an individual predictor

Table S7. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resilience (Rs).

		all o	lroughts		1966		1977		1999
variable	category	$\Delta { m AICc}$	coefficients						
xylem porosity	R	0.24	-0.147	-1.29	-0.110	1.42	-0.263	-1.11	-0.0840
	D/SR		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.0000
PLA	,	1.09	-0.016	1.09	-0.020	-0.51	-0.017	0.67	-0.0130
LMA		-1.9	-0.001	-1.00	-0.004	-1.95	-0.001	-2.02	-0.0004
$\pi_{tlp}$		2.5**	-0.347	-1.11	-0.212	1.57	-0.468	6.11**	-0.3730
WD		-1.83	-0.109	-2.05	-0.020	-1.37	-0.298	-2.02	0.0360

<sup>\*\*</sup>  $\Delta {\rm AICc} > 2$ : variable considered significant as an individual predictor

Table S8. Summary of top full models for each drought instance, where Rt is used as the response variable.

drought	AAICc	$Marginal R^2$	$Conditional R^2$	Intercept	ln[H]	ln[TWI]	ln[H] * ln[TWI]	PLA	$\pi_{tlp}$
		111 ar gertaert	Conditionalit	тистесре	0,0[11]	0,0[1,1,1]	010[11] . 010[1 11 1]	1 2.1	~up
all	0.000	0.08	0.12	1.131	-0.057	-0.086	-	-0.012	-0.113
	0.583	0.06	0.11	1.423	-0.055	-0.086	-	-0.013	-
	0.726	0.08	0.12	1.537	-0.202	-0.326	0.082	-0.012	-0.114
	1.352	0.06	0.11	1.826	-0.198	-0.324	0.081	-0.013	-
1966	0.000	0.16	0.25	1.622	-0.135	_	_	-0.025	_
1977	0.000	0.06	0.22	0.503	_	-0.144	_	_	-0.24
	0.908	0.01	0.21	1.069	-	-0.144	-	-	-
	0.988	0.06	0.22	0.568	-0.03	-0.139	-	-	-0.246
	1.144	0.08	0.24	0.684	_	-0.142	-	-0.007	-0.204
	1.267	0.04	0.22	1.211	-	-0.141	-	-0.01	_
1999	0.000	0.01	0.18	1.061	_	-0.102	_	_	_
	0.023	0.04	0.19	0.659	-	-0.101	-	-	-0.169
	0.954	0.02	0.19	1.157	_	-0.1	-	-0.007	_
	1.513	0.05	0.21	0.783	-	-0.1	-	-0.005	-0.145
	1.803	0.01	0.18	1.024	0.013	-0.103	-	_	_
	1.901	0.04	0.19	0.635	0.011	-0.102	-	-	-0.166

Models are ranked by AICc. Shown are all models whose AICc value falls within 2.0 ( $\Delta$ AICc<1) of the best model (bold).  $R^2$  refers to conditional  $R^2$ . Year was included in the model for all drought years, but its effect was not included in any top models, and coefficients were small (1966: 0, 1977: -0.019, 1999: -0.005; same values in all top models).

Table S9. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where  $Rt_{ARIMA}$  is used as the response variable.

drought	$\Delta { m AICc}$	$R^2$	Intercept	ln[H]	ln[TWI]	ln[H] * ln[TWI]	PLA	$\pi_{tlp}$	(1 sp)[novariables]
all	0.000	0.09	1.125	-0.307	-0.506	0.140	-0.012		
	0.425	0.10	0.879	-0.310	-0.508	0.140	-0.011	-0.096	
	1.208	0.09	0.424	-0.060	-0.100		-0.012		
	1.695	0.10	0.178	-0.061	-0.100		-0.011	-0.095	
1966	0.000	0.23	1.660	-0.154			-0.024		
	1.393	0.23	1.735	-0.152	-0.047		-0.024		
	1.457	0.23	1.859	-0.152			-0.025	0.078	
1977	0.000	0.16	1.130		-0.180				
1011	0.424	0.16	2.453	-0.461	-0.896	0.250			
	0.688	0.17	0.720	0.101	-0.179	0.200		-0.173	
	0.922	0.17	2.040	-0.466	-0.898	0.251		-0.180	
	0.927	0.17	1.248		-0.177		-0.008		
	1.322	0.17	2.569	-0.461	-0.893	0.250	-0.008		
	1.709	0.15	1.183	-0.020	-0.177				
1999	0.000	0.20	0.563		-0.076			-0.200	
	0.064	0.19	0.421					-0.202	
	0.127	0.18	1.036		-0.077				
	0.256	0.18							0.899
	1.777	0.20	0.529	0.016	-0.078			-0.195	
	1.797	0.20	1.101		-0.076		-0.004		
	1.815	0.18	0.986	0.018	-0.079				
	1.838	0.20	0.972				-0.005		
	1.933	0.19	0.391	0.012				-0.199	
	1.979	0.21	0.612		-0.075		-0.002	-0.190	
	1.999	0.21	0.482				-0.002	-0.190	

Models are ranked by AICc. Shown are all models whose AICc value falls within 2.0 ( $\Delta$ AICc<1) of the best model (bold).  $R^2$  refers to conditional  $R^2$ . Year was included in the model for all drought years, but its effect was not included in any top models, and coefficients were small (1966: 0, 1977: -0.03, 1999: 0.008; same values in all top models).

Table S10. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where Rc is used as the response variable.

drought	$\Delta {\rm AICc}$	$Marginal R^2$	$Conditio'-lR^2$	Intercept	ln[H]	ln[TWI]	ln[H]*ln[TWI]	PLA	$\pi_{tlp}$	No variables
all	0.000	0.05	0.17	0.434	0.345	0.844	-0.269	-	-	-
	0.995	0.05	0.17	1.913	-0.126	-	-	-	-	-
	1.135	0.06	0.17	0.077	0.344	0.845	-0.269	-	-0.152	-
	1.991	0.05	0.18	0.41	0.346	0.843	-0.269	0.002	-	-
1966	0.000	0.01	0.28	-0.797	0.89	1.263	-0.475	_	_	_
	1.040	0.00	0.25	-	-	-	-	_	_	1.577
	1.367	0.02	0.30	-0.984	0.888	1.257	-0.474	0.013	_	-
	1.785	0.00	0.26	1.781	-	-0.114	-	-	_	_
	1.956	0.01	0.30	-1.025	0.89	1.261	-0.475	-	-0.097	-
1977	0.000	0.17	0.17	2.485	-0.482	-	-	-	-0.157	-
	0.299	0.17	0.17	2.943	-0.47	-	-	-0.008	-	-
	0.716	0.17	0.18	2.657	-0.477	-	-	-0.006	-0.114	-
	0.807	0.17	0.18	1.152	0.071	1.026	-0.308	-0.009	-	-
	0.875	0.17	0.18	2.729	-0.47	0.124	-	-0.009	-	-
	0.891	0.17	0.18	2.271	-0.479	0.115	-	-	-0.158	-
	0.910	0.17	0.18	0.712	0.054	1.004	-0.304	-	-0.159	-
	1.315	0.17	0.18	0.871	0.065	1.023	-0.308	-0.006	-0.112	-
	1.331	0.16	0.17	2.805	-0.464	-	-	-	-	-
	1.372	0.17	0.18	2.445	-0.475	0.122	-	-0.006	-0.112	-
	1.974	0.16	0.17	2.597	-0.466	0.118	-	-	-	-
1999	0.000	0.00	0.16	_	_	_	_	_	_	1.281
1000	0.532	0.00	0.17	1.093	_	0.105	_	_	_	-
	1.091	0.00	0.19	0.779	-	0.100		_	-0.212	_
	1.609	0.02	0.19	0.778	-	0.106	_	_	-0.212	_
	1.755	0.02	0.19	1.2	0.027	0.100	=	-	-0.217	=
	1.733	0.00			0.027	_	-	0.002	-	-
	1.990	0.00	0.18	1.201	-	-	-	0.002	-	-

Models are ranked by AICc. Shown are all models whose AICc value falls within 2.0 ( $\Delta$ AICc<1) of the best model (bold).  $R^2$  refers to conditional  $R^2$ . Year was included in the model for all drought years, but its effect was not included in any top models, and coefficients were small (1966: 0, 1977: -0.03, 1999: 0.008; same values in all top models).

Table S11. Summary of top models for each drought instance, where Rs is used as the response variable.

rcept $ln[H]$	ln[H] = ln[TV]	WI] $ln[H] * ln[TWI]$	PLA	$\pi_{tlp}$	No variables
265 0.348	348 0.864	4 -0.291	-0.012	-0.287	
72 0.347			-0.012	-0.267	-
8 0.354			-0.016	-0.347	-
3 -0.166			-0.010	-0.288	-
		-			-
-0.166	.166 -	-	-	-0.348	-
34 -0.085	0.085 -	_	-0.02	_	_
9 -	_	-	-0.02	-	_
-0.082	.082 -	-	-	-	=
=	=	=	-	-	1.293
-0.085	.085 -	-	-0.018	-0.116	-
0.294	294 1.20	7 -0.384	_	-0.467	_
4 -0.383		-0.004	_	-0.469	_
48 0.294		-0.383	-0.011	-0.411	_
6 -0.387			-	-0.472	_
8 0.304			_	0.412	_
7 -0.381		-	-0.01	-0.416	-
37 -	_	_	_	-0.366	_
2 -	_	_	-0.008	-0.317	_
8 -0.048	.048 -	_	_	-0.376	_
4 -	-0.080	6 -	_	-0.364	_
8 -0.047		-	-0.008	-0.328	_
					=
			-		=
			-0.007		_
2	2 - 5 -0	20.08 5 -0.044 -0.08	20.081 - 5 -0.044 -0.08 -	20.0810.008 5 -0.044 -0.08	20.0810.008 -0.319 5 -0.044 -0.080.374

Models are ranked by AICc. Shown are all models whose AICc value falls within 2.0 ( $\Delta$ AICc<1) of the best model (bold).  $R^2$  refers to conditional  $R^2$ . Year was included in the model for all drought years, but its effect was not included in any top models, and coefficients were small (1966: 0, 1977: -0.03, 1999: 0.008; same values in all top models).

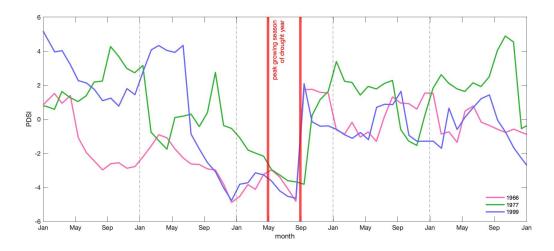


Figure S1. Time series of Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) for each focal drought year  $\pm$  2 years



Figure S2. Map of ForestGEO plot showing topographic wetness index and location of cored trees. Scale units are in meters

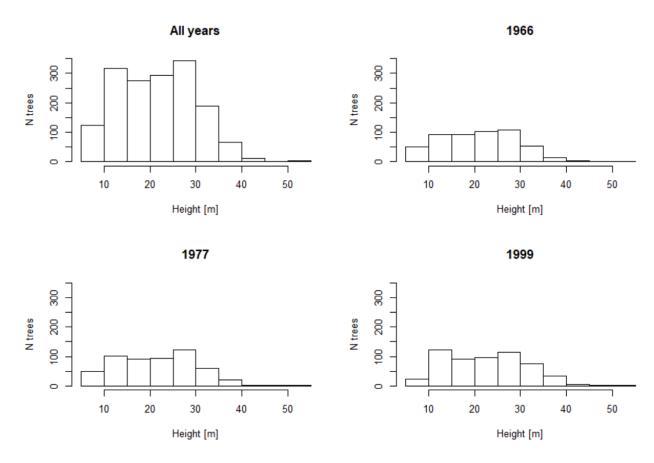


Figure S3. Distribution of reconstructed tree heights across drought years.

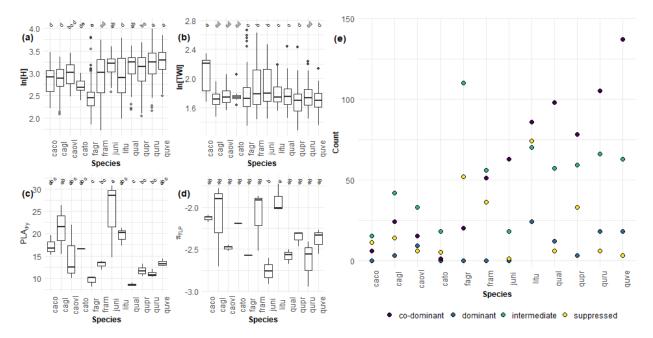


Figure S4. Distribution of independent variables by species. Species that are assigned the same letter are not significantly different from each other with regard to the tested variable.

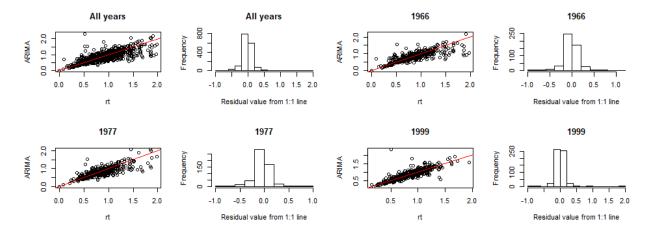


Figure S5. Comparison of Rt and  $Rt_{ARIMA}$  results, with residuals, for each drought scenario

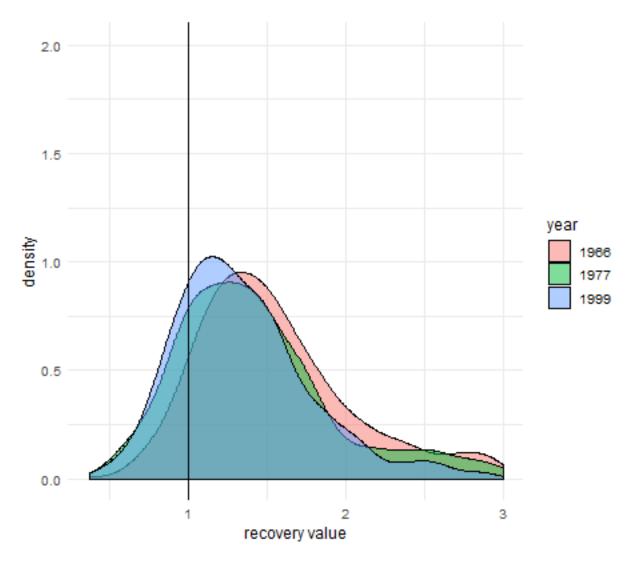


Figure S6. Drought recovery, Rc, across species for the three focal droughts.

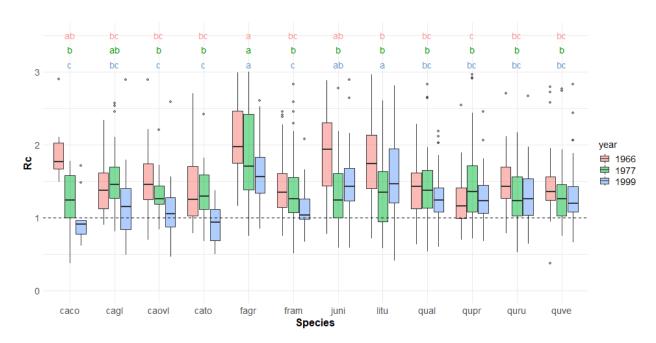


Figure S7. Drought recovery, Rc, across species for the three focal droughts.

## Appendix S1. Further Package Citations

While there were several R-packages we used for a specific purpose in our methods, numerous packages were immensely helpful for this research behind the scenes. As in all of science, this study is a representation of the work done by both the authors of this paper as well as countless others. While acknowledging everyone is impossible, we want to at least give thanks to those who made this work possible.

R-packages not already cited in the main manuscript include the following, listed alphabetically by corresponding package name:

(Urbanek, 2013; Winston Chang, 2014; Auguie, 2017; Wickham, 2017, 2019; Spinu et al., 2018; Arnold, 2019; Barton, 2019; Bivand et al., 2019; Bivand & Rundel, 2019; Bunn et al., 2019; Dowle & Srinivasan, 2019; Fox et al., 2019; Henry & Wickham, 2019; Lefcheck et al., 2019; Perpinan Lamigueiro & Hijmans, 2019; R Core Team, 2019; Wickham & Bryan, 2019; Wickham et al., 2019, 2020a,b; Wilke, 2019; Allaire et al., 2020; Gagolewski et al., 2020; Hijmans, 2020; Kassambara, 2020; Pebesma, 2020; Robinson & Hayes, 2020; Temple Lang, 2020; Wickham & Henry, 2020; Xie, 2020)

Allaire J, Xie Y, McPherson J, Luraschi J, Ushey K, Atkins A, Wickham H, Cheng J, Chang W, Iannone R. **2020**. *Rmarkdown: Dynamic documents for r*.

Arnold JB. 2019. Ggthemes: Extra themes, scales and geoms for 'ggplot2'.

Auguie B. 2017. GridExtra: Miscellaneous functions for "grid" graphics.

Barton K. 2019. MuMIn: Multi-model inference.

Bivand R, Keitt T, Rowlingson B. 2019. Radal: Bindings for the 'geospatial' data abstraction library.

Bivand R, Rundel C. 2019. Rgeos: Interface to geometry engine - open source ('geos').

Bunn A, Korpela M, Biondi F, Campelo F, Mérian P, Qeadan F, Zang C. **2019**. *DplR: Dendrochronology program library in r*.

Dowle M, Srinivasan A. 2019. Data.table: Extension of 'data.frame'.

Fox J, Weisberg S, Price B. 2019. Car: Companion to applied regression.

Gagolewski M, Tartanus B, IBM, Unicode, Inc., Unicode, Inc. **2020**. Stringi: Character string processing facilities.

Henry L, Wickham H. 2019. Purr: Functional programming tools.

Hijmans RJ. 2020. Raster: Geographic data analysis and modeling.

Kassambara A. 2020. Ggpubr: 'Ggplot2' based publication ready plots.

Lefcheck J, Byrnes J, Grace J. 2019. Piecewise SEM: Piecewise structural equation modeling.

Pebesma E. **2020**. Sf: Simple features for r.

Perpinan Lamigueiro O, Hijmans R. 2019. Raster Vis: Visualization methods for raster data.

R Core Team. **2019**. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Robinson D, Haves A. 2020. Broom: Convert statistical analysis objects into tidy tibbles.

Spinu V, Grolemund G, Wickham H. 2018. Lubridate: Make dealing with dates a little easier.

Temple Lang D. 2020. RCurl: General network (http/ftp/...) client interface for r.

Urbanek S. 2013. Png: Read and write png images.

Wickham H. 2017. Reshape2: Flexibly reshape data: A reboot of the reshape package.

Wickham H. 2019. Stringr: Simple, consistent wrappers for common string operations.

Wickham H, Bryan J. 2019. Readxl: Read excel files.

Wickham H, Chang W, Henry L, Pedersen TL, Takahashi K, Wilke C, Woo K, Yutani H. **2019**. *Ggplot2:* Create elegant data visualisations using the grammar of graphics.

Wickham H, François R, Henry L, Müller K. 2020a. Dplyr: A grammar of data manipulation.

Wickham H, Henry L. 2020. Tidyr: Tidy messy data.

Wickham H, Hester J, Chang W. 2020b. Devtools: Tools to make developing r packages easier.

Wilke CO. 2019. Cowplot: Streamlined plot theme and plot annotations for 'ggplot2'.

Winston Chang. 2014. Extrafont: Tools for using fonts.

Xie Y. 2020. Knitr: A general-purpose package for dynamic report generation in r.